

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

NetSuite AI Foundations Associate

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	Oracle NetSuite AI Foundations Associate

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10 practice questions for the Oracle NetSuite AI Foundations Associate exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which description best defines a feature in a machine learning dataset?
- A The column the model is trained to predict, which is also called the label or target
 - B The software library that trains the model
 - C The percentage of records used for testing
 - D An input variable that describes each record and is used to make predictions

Answer: D

A feature is an input variable that describes each record, such as invoice amount or days since last purchase. The column the model predicts is the label or target, which is the most tempting distractor. The test split percentage and the software library are different concepts entirely.

2. A large language model's answer is more trustworthy because it is written in complete sentences with a confident tone.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

This is false. Fluent, confident writing is not evidence of accuracy, and models can produce polished text that is simply wrong. Check the answer against the source records before relying on it.

3. An administrator wants a user to view sales orders but not edit them. Which configuration is the correct approach?
- A Create or assign a custom role with view-only permission on sales orders
 - B Give the user the Administrator role so they can open every record in the account
 - C Share the password of an existing accountant
 - D Disable the sales order record type for everyone

Answer: A

NetSuite access is controlled through roles with specific permission levels, so a role granting view but not edit on transactions meets the requirement. Giving the Administrator role grants far more than needed, which is the most tempting distractor. Sharing passwords breaks accountability, and disabling the record type removes access for everyone.

4. Generative models sometimes _____ facts, meaning they produce plausible statements that no source supports.

Answer: hallucinate (also accepted: fabricate)

Hallucinate is the standard term for a model producing content that is not grounded in its source material. Fabricate is a close synonym, so it is accepted as a variant. The point for business use is that fluent output does not show whether a statement is true.

5. Which two statements about NetSuite roles are correct? (Choose two.)

- A A user can be assigned more than one role
- B Roles control which records, fields and actions a user can access
- C Roles are stored inside each individual record
- D A role automatically grants the full Administrator permission set
- E Roles replace the need for account-level login security

Answer: A, B

A user can hold several roles, and the access they get reflects the combined permissions of those roles. Roles define record, field and action permissions, which is why they are the main access control. Roles are not stored inside each record, and no role is Administrator by default, which makes the automatic grant the most tempting distractor.

6. Which kind of learning uses data without target labels to find structure, such as grouping similar customers?

- A Supervised learning
- B Batch scoring
- C Semi-supervised learning with a labeled test set
- D Unsupervised learning

Answer: D

Unsupervised learning finds structure in unlabeled data, such as clusters of customers with similar buying patterns. Supervised learning needs labels, which is why it is the most tempting distractor. Batch scoring describes when predictions are generated, not how the model learns.

7. Which practice best prevents a model from seeing information about the test set during data preparation?
- A Fitting preprocessing on the training split only and applying it to the other splits
 - B Fitting scaling parameters on the full dataset before splitting into training and test sets
 - C Shuffling the test set into the training set
 - D Using the test set to choose the preprocessing steps

Answer: A

Preprocessing parameters such as means and scale factors should be learned only from the training split, then applied unchanged to validation and test data. Fitting on the full dataset before splitting leaks test information, which is the most tempting distractor for teams that want consistent scaling. Mixing the test set into training or choosing steps from it also destroys the evaluation.

8. Confirming that an AI feature is used only for approved purposes is part of an ongoing governance process, not a one-time technical setting.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

This is true. Governance covers purpose limits, ownership, review and monitoring over time, and no single switch enforces all of that. A setting can support the process, but it does not replace it.

9. An employee pastes a customer's bank details into a public chatbot to get help writing a reply. Which control would have prevented this exposure most directly?
- A A longer prompt window in the chatbot, which gives it room for more customer detail
 - B A faster model with lower response latency
 - C A chatbot theme that matches company branding
 - D A data loss prevention rule and an acceptable-use policy for approved AI tools

Answer: D

Acceptable-use rules and data loss prevention controls limit which sensitive data can leave the company and which AI tools are approved. A faster model and a branded theme have no effect on what data is shared. A longer prompt window is the most tempting distractor, because it sounds like it allows more context, but it does nothing to control exposure.

10. A team tracks how often users accept an AI assistant's answer. Acceptance is 90%, but 25% of accepted answers are later corrected. What is the best next step?
- A Report the 90% acceptance as the final success measure
 - B Track corrected answers as a quality metric and investigate the causes
 - C Remove the feedback step because users seem satisfied
 - D Make answers longer and more detailed so users stop checking them before sending

Answer: B

Acceptance shows what users clicked, while later corrections reveal errors that got past review, so the correction rate is a quality metric to investigate. Reporting acceptance alone is the most tempting distractor, because it is the number that is easiest to collect. Removing feedback or lengthening answers hides errors instead of fixing them.